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wages and other relevant problems. It seeks at once to satisfy the needs of the general reader and the classroom; it informs us of such all-important facts as that: "fire insurance covers buildings, machinery, raw and finished material"; "the storehouse is a place where raw or finished materials may be safely kept"; "it is customary for a cash discount to be allowed on many purchases"; and finally, "that an art of management exists is perhaps the chief contention (possibly an undisputed thesis) of this book." Among other things we are told that, "practically speaking, all costs in industrial production are ultimately labor costs." But perhaps the author is not to blame for this belief; more persons than he have been led astray through a too fearsome awe of eighteenth-century-and-later ultra-philosophical economists.

The Evolution of Industry. By D. H. MACGREGOR. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1912. Home University Library, No. 28. 8vo, pp. 254. 50 cents.

In tracing the evolution of the industrial situation in England since the time of the industrial revolution, the author has made his study chiefly from the point of view of the changing conditions of the working classes, with the purpose of inquiring into the ultimate outcome of this industrial transition. The transition from the handicraft stage of production to the factory involved a change in the unit of production from the individual craftsman to the "firm." But the worker was not so free to combine as his employer, and therefore he lost ground in the economic struggle. With growing comprehension of the loss involved in this development the position of the worker has improved, but he is still regarded more as an instrument of production than as the end for which production is carried on. However, various developments in recent times indicate that the laborer is getting a hold on industry. He has an interest in the government-controlled public-service corporations, and even more in the co-operative system which has developed in England. But his greatest need is to secure a leadership which will really represent his interests and not leave political control to those who look upon parliament as an honorary calling and to the members of the House of Lords.

Since the book is written with regard to the English situation, the conditions it discusses differ in some respects from those in America, especially in regard to landholding and to the development of co-operative systems.

Fundamentals of Agriculture. Edited by JAMES EDWARD HALLIGAN. New York: D. C. Heath & Co., 1912. 8vo, pp. xiv+492. \$1.25.

The purpose of this volume is to supply the much-felt want of a good introductory textbook on the fundamental principles of general agriculture. In

order to secure (1) the best and most comprehensive information obtainable in each phase of the subject and (2) a non-sectional viewpoint, the completed work represents the collaboration of thirty-one experts, most of whom are well-known writers and authorities in various parts of the United States. After an excellent introduction by President Butterfield, on the "Means of Promoting Agricultural Life," the chapter headings are: "The Soil" (23 pages), "Plant Life" (34 pages), "Manures and Fertilizing Materials" (17 pages), "Farm Crops" (129 pages), "Trees and the Garden" (36 pages), "Plant Diseases" (21 pages), "Insects and Birds" (57 pages), "Live Stock and Dairying" (69 pages), "Feeds and Feeding" (47 pages), "Miscellaneous" (41 pages). There follows an appendix of 10 pages containing, besides useful tables and other information, valuable suggestions for an agricultural school library and a selected bibliography with names of publishers and prices. Additional noteworthy features of pedagogical value are over 300 good illustrations, lists of suggestive questions and exercises, and extensive references appended to each chapter for collateral reading in books, bulletins, reports, and journals. The book should find a hearty welcome as an elementary textbook of general agriculture, as a handbook for the farmer, and as a reference-book for the general readers who may be interested in a preliminary survey of the nature and scope of modern scientific agriculture.

Fifty Years of Prison Service: An Autobiography. By ZEBULON R. BROCKWAY. New York: Charities Publication Commission, 1912. 12mo, pp. xiii+437. Illustrated. \$2.00.

A half-century of prison service, of which most was pioneer work, gives weight to anything that Mr. Brockway may say concerning crime and punishment. These memoirs cover practically the entire period in which the revolution of prison methods has taken place, and constitute a valuable addition to the literature on the subject. While the author's style is essentially narrative, his testimony as to the efficiency of certain prison methods—methods as yet not universally recognized—leaves firmly rooted conclusions in the readers' minds. Of particular interest is Mr. Brockway's position on the question of the indeterminate sentence and merit system, the contract labor system, and corporal punishment. The author shows how great are the possibilities in prison reform of educational work, combined with industrial training and physical culture; and what splendid results a judicious intrusting of official duties to promising prisoners can bring forth. One finds it difficult not to agree with every conclusion reached by the author, inasmuch as every conclusion is illustrated by a veritable mine of interesting anecdotes concerning individual prisoners. Yet what lingers in the memory of the reader is not the book itself, but the author's life of service and self-sacrifice, recognized all too tardily.